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of the

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SEVENTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1961–1962

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BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

June 30, 1962

Director.—Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.
Anthropologists.—Henry B. Collins, William C. Sturtevant, Wallace L. Chafe, Robert M. Laughlin.
Research Associates.—Sister M. Inez Hilger, Matthew W. Stirling, A. J. Waring, Jr.
Archivist.—Mrs. Margaret C. Blaker.
Scientific illustrator.—E. G. Schumacher.
Administrative assistant.—Mrs. Jessie S. Shaw.

River Basin Surveys

Director.—Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.
Chief, Missouri Basin Project.—Robert L. Stephenson.
Archeologists.—Lionel A. Brown, Warren W. Caldwell, Harold A. Huscher, Wilfred M. Husted, Oscar L. Mallory, Carl F. Miller, Robert W. Neuman, G. Hubert Smith.

SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR., *Director*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of April 10, 1928, as amended August 22, 1949, which directs the Bureau "to continue independently or in cooperation anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States and the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains."

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., director, devoted a portion of his time to office duties and the general supervision of the Bureau and the River Basin Surveys. In mid-July in company with Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, chief of the Missouri Basin Project of the River Basin Surveys, and Dr. John M. Corbett, archeologist for the National Park Service, he made an inspection trip to the River Basin Surveys excavating parties in the Missouri Basin and visited several local institutions which were conducting excavations in cooperation with the Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program. He then proceeded to the Agate Basin Site in eastern Wyoming where a joint Smithsonian Institution-National Geographic Society party under his general direction was digging in a site attributable to one of the early hunting groups in the Plains area. Dr. Roberts remained at the site until the work was terminated early in August. The immediate field work was under the direction of Dr. William M. Bass. During the course of the investigations numerous cut and split animal bones with evidence both for a kill and for a camping area were found. Associated with them were a variety of stone and bone implements. Most of the animal bones have been identified as representing bison of an extinct species, *Bison antiquus*. A few of the bones undoubtedly represent one of the Cervidae, but they are not diagnostic of species. Also, there were a few jack-rabbit bones. The artifacts in addition to projectile points include various forms of scrapers, flake knives, spoke shaves, flakes with graver's points, and a few bone tools. This assemblage of implements represents a definite contribution because it makes

possible the establishment of an Agate Basin Complex. At two places in the excavated area, objects found at a lower level indicated that Folsom Man had at least visited the area prior to the occupation by the makers of the Agate Basin type complex. One carbon-14 date obtained for the Agate Basin level indicates that the occupation was at about 9,350±400 years before the present, and charcoal from the Folsom level has given a date of 10,375±700 years before the present. This suggests that the basin was occupied at least at intervals over a period of about 1,000 years.

After returning to Washington from Wyoming, Dr. Roberts went to São Paulo, Brazil, where he represented the Smithsonian Institution and the United States at a conference on the origin and antiquity of man in the New World. He made three speeches at the conference and was elected one of the two vice presidents for the session. In September he went to Mesa Verde National Park in southwestern Colorado where he served as a member of the advisory group for the Wetherill Mesa Project. In November he participated in the 19th Plains Conference for Archeology at Lawton, Okla., and read a paper on the 1961 excavations at the Agate Basin Site. Later he went to Macon, Ga., as a member of an advisory group for a series of studies to be carried on at Ocmulgee National Monument. Early in June he visited the offices of the Missouri Basin Project of the River Basin Survey at Lincoln, Nebr., and assisted in sending out a number of field parties for work in Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana.

Dr. Henry B. Collins, anthropologist, continued his Eskimo studies and other Arctic activities. The Russian translation program—*Anthropology of the North: Translations from Russian Sources*—which he organized in 1960 continued its operation with the support of a second year's grant from the National Science Foundation. The second volume of translations, *Studies in Siberian Ethnogenesis*, edited by Henry N. Michael, was published by the University of Toronto Press for the Arctic Institute of North America in April 1962. This 313-page volume contains 17 articles by Soviet ethnologists, anthropologists, historians, and linguists on the origin and relationships of the Yakut, Tungus, Buryat, Kirgiz, the Amur tribes, and Samoyed and other ethnic groups of Siberia. Work is proceeding on the translation and editing of additional volumes and papers on Siberian archeology, ethnology, and physical anthropology selected by the Arctic Institute's advisory committee, of which Dr. Collins is chairman.

Dr. Collins' article on Eskimo art appeared in volume 5 of the *Encyclopaedia of World Art*. It traces the development of Eskimo art from prehistoric to modern times and describes and illustrates the

various regional art styles, ancient and modern, in Alaska, Canada, and Greenland. He also prepared an article on the relationships of the earliest Eskimo cultures to recently discovered pre-Eskimo cultures in the western Arctic for a volume on early man in the western Arctic to be published by the University of Alaska.

Dr. Collins continued to serve as a member of the Board of Governors of the Arctic Institute of North America and as a member of its publications committee responsible for the quarterly journal *Arctic* and the two other Arctic Institute series, *Technical Papers* and *Special Publications*. He also continued to serve as chairman of the directing committee which plans and supervises preparation of the *Arctic Bibliography*, a comprehensive reference work which abstracts and indexes the contents of publications in all fields of science, and in all languages, relating to the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of the world. This Arctic Institute project, for which Dr. Collins has been primarily responsible since its inception in 1947, is being supported by grants and allotments from the Department of Defense, National Institutes of Health, Atomic Energy Commission, and Defense Research Board of Canada. The Library of Congress provides office space, and most of the work of compilation and editing is done there under the direction of Miss Marie Tremaine. In addition to the unsurpassed collections of the Library of Congress, those of the Smithsonian Library and 80 other large libraries in the United States and Canada, as well as of polar research institutes in England, France, and Norway, are being utilized in the preparation of the bibliography. Volume 10 was issued by the Government Printing Office in December 1961, and volume 11 is ready for the printer. Volume 10 (1,520 pages) abstracts and indexes the contents of 6,570 scientific publications on Arctic and sub-Arctic areas and on low temperature conditions; added to the abstracts appearing in the previous nine volumes, this makes a total of 62,848 such publications abstracted to date. In volume 10, for the first time, Russian language material exceeds that in English, reflecting expanded research activities of Soviet scientists in their Arctic territories; the volume contains abstracts, all in English, of 3,075 Russian publications, of 2,503 publications in English, 513 Scandinavian, 212 German, and 267 in other languages. Subjects that have received special emphasis in this volume are geology, geophysics, mineral resources, meteorology, fisheries, oceanography, transportation, construction, economic and social conditions, anthropology and acculturation of Eskimos and native Siberian peoples, acclimatization, military and public health, diseases, and the environmental effects of darkness, humidity, light, and low temperature on animals, man, and plants.

Dr. William C. Sturtevant, ethnologist, continued his research re-

lated to the ethnology of the Eastern North American Indians. Particularly he broadened his Iroquois research, previously concentrated on the Seneca of New York, to include the very poorly known Seneca-Cayuga of northeastern Oklahoma. During August 1961 he spent 3 weeks doing field work among this group (including attendance at their major annual ceremony, the Green Corn Dance). In January and May he spent several days studying Oklahoma Seneca-Cayuga specimens in the Museum of the American Indian in New York, and in June visited the National Museum of Canada in Ottawa to study the large collection made among this group by Marius Barbeau in 1911 and 1912. These Iroquois are descended from a group which settled in Ohio in the 18th century, together with accretions received since then from New York and Canada. At present those who speak an Indian language speak Cayuga. Although there have been continuous intermittent contacts with other Iroquois, the culture of this group is the most deviant found in any Iroquois community, and its study promises to elucidate several aspects of general Iroquois culture—particularly some features of the various major ritual complexes. Conversations with informants during a brief return visit to the New York Seneca in October helped clarify some of these matters.

While in Oklahoma Dr. Sturtevant spent a day among the Delaware inquiring about the last years of their ceremonial structure, the Big House. Carved posts from this building were studied in museums in Oklahoma, New York, and Toronto during this and previous years, and some notes on the subject by F. G. Speck were located in the American Philosophical Society Library in Philadelphia. Dr. Sturtevant returned from Oklahoma via Mississippi and North Carolina, stopping about 3 days in each State to renew and expand his acquaintance with the Choctaw and Cherokee.

During September Dr. Sturtevant prepared a paper on "Spanish-Indian Relations in Southeastern North America," which he delivered at the annual meeting of the American Indian Ethnohistoric Conference in Providence in October. This later appeared in *Ethnohistory* (vol. 9, pp. 41–94, 1962). His paper on "Taino Agriculture" was published in *Antropológica Supplement Publication No. 2* (Caracas, 1961). In October Dr. Sturtevant attended an International Conference on Iroquois Research, at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, where he presented an oral report on his Oklahoma field work. In November he attended the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association in Philadelphia.

Dr. Wallace L. Chafe, linguist, spent July and August in Anadarko, Okla., collecting material for a description of the Caddo language. He recorded a considerable quantity of linguistic data on this language for which almost no information was previously available, and he

returned to Oklahoma in mid-June 1962 to continue this work. In August he spent a few days with Dr. Sturtevant at the Seneca-Cayuga Green Corn Dance and was able to locate a few speakers of Wyandot, a language that had been thought to be extinct.

Between September and May Dr. Chafe worked at the Bureau on a half-time basis, teaching courses on several linguistic subjects at Catholic and Georgetown Universities. At Georgetown he worked with a speaker of Winnebago and hopes eventually to prepare some descriptive material on that language. Through this study he was led to pursue further some facts suggestive of a remote relationship between the Siouan, Caddoan, and Iroquoian language families. During the fall he continued his survey of the present number of speakers of North American Indian languages, the results of which are being published in the *International Journal of American Linguistics*. He read papers at the International Conference on Iroquoian Studies at Hamilton, Ontario, in October, and at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Philadelphia in November. He was program chairman for the spring meeting of the American Ethnological Society in Washington in April and edited the papers read at the meeting for publication. During the late spring he spent several weeks continuing work on a Seneca dictionary.

Robert M. Laughlin, ethnologist specializing in the Middle American area, joined the staff of the Bureau on June 11, 1962. He spent the remaining days of the fiscal year in research on the Huastec of Veracruz and San Luis Potosí, Mexico, in preparation for an article for the Handbook of Middle American Indians, to be published by the Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University.

RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

During fiscal 1962 the River Basin Surveys unit continued its program for salvage archeology in areas to be flooded or otherwise destroyed by the construction of large dams. The work as in previous years was carried on in cooperation with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army, and a number of State and local institutions. An increase in funds that became available late in the year made possible an expansion in the program. During 1961–62 the investigations were supported by a transfer of $231,705 from the National Park Service and a grant of $2,000 from the Appalachian Power Co. The funds from the National Park Service were for use in the Missouri Basin and along the Chattahoochee River, Alabama-Georgia. The grant from the Appalachian Power Co. was to provide for an archeological survey in the area along

the Roanoke River in southern Virginia where its Smith Mountain Project is underway. The funds from the National Park Service provided $204,500 for the Missouri Basin and $27,205 for the Chattahoochee Project. A carryover of $7,734 in the Missouri Basin made the total for that area $212,234. The grand total of funds available in 1961–62 for the River Basin Surveys was $241,439.

Investigations in the field consisted of surveys and excavations. Most of the efforts were concentrated in the digging of sites, but surveys were made in three new reservoir basins and two watershed project areas. Also, at the end of the year a survey was underway in the Missouri River area in Montana, locally known as the Missouri Breaks, which is to be set aside as the Lewis and Clark National Wilderness Waterway. Two of the new reservoirs were in Virginia and one in Nebraska. One of the watershed projects was also in Nebraska and the other was in Iowa. At the beginning of the fiscal year three parties were in the field in the Missouri Basin. A fourth began operations in that area in August, and another party resumed investigations along the Chattahoochee River during the same period. At the end of April a party returned to the Chattahoochee area and started further excavations in the Walter F. George Reservoir Basin. In May two small parties were at work in Nebraska, one in South Dakota, and one in Iowa. In June 11 parties moved into the Missouri Basin; one of them was working in Kansas, seven were in South Dakota, one was in Wyoming, one was in Wyoming-Montana, and one in Montana. With the exception of the one in Alabama-Georgia, which terminated its activities on June 30, all these parties were continuing their investigations at the close of the fiscal year.

As of June 30, 1962, reservoir areas where archeological surveys and excavations had been made since the start of the salvage program totaled 258, located in 29 States. In addition, two lock projects, four canal areas, and two watershed areas had been examined. During the years since the program got underway, 4,979 sites have been located and recorded, and of that number 1,171 were recommended for excavation or limited testing. Because complete excavation is rarely possible, except in the case of a few small sites, the term "excavation" implies digging approximately 10 percent of a site. With the exception of those where the work was done during the past year, preliminary appraisal reports have been issued for most of the areas surveyed and, in cases where additional reconnaissance has resulted in the discovery of other sites, supplemental reports have been prepared. Where no archeological manifestations were noted or where they were too meager to be of import, no general report was issued. Manuscripts have been completed for two of the surveys made last year, and they probably will be issued sometime during the coming fiscal year.

By the end of the year, 547 sites in 54 reservoir basins and 1 watershed area had either been tested or dug sufficiently to provide good information about them. Thus far at least one example of each site recorded in the preliminary surveys has been examined. They cover the range from camping locations occupied by the early hunting and gathering peoples of about 10,000 years ago to village remains left by early historic Indians, as well as the remains of frontier Army and trading posts of European origin. Reports on the results of the investigations have appeared in various scientific journals, in the Bulletins of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and in the Miscellaneous Collections of the Smithsonian Institution. Bulletin 179, containing River Basin Surveys Papers 21–24, was distributed in December 1961. These papers consist of a series of reports on excavations conducted in Texas, Iowa, and the Columbia basin, Oregon-Washington. Bulletin 182, containing River Basin Surveys Paper 25, a report on the excavations carried on in the John H. Kerr Reservoir basin, Virginia-North Carolina, was in press at the end of the year and should be ready for distribution early in the coming year. River Basin Surveys Papers 26–32, comprising Bulletin 185, should be ready for distribution early in the coming year. The papers contain data on the results of investigations in the Tiber Reservoir basin, Montana, the Garrison and Jamestown Reservoir areas in North Dakota, and the Lovewell Reservoir area in Kansas. River Basin Surveys Papers 33–38, which will constitute Bulletin 189, have been turned over to the editors and will be sent to the printer early in the next fiscal year. The contents pertain to excavations in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Kansas.

Throughout the year the River Basin Surveys continued to receive helpful cooperation from the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Corps of Engineers, the Geological Survey, and various State and local institutions. The field personnel of all the cooperating agencies assisted the party leaders in many ways and the relationship was excellent in all areas. Transportation and guides were furnished in a number of instances, and mechanical equipment made available by the construction agency speeded the work at a number of locations. Detailed maps of the reservoirs under investigation were supplied by the agency concerned and helpful information was provided whenever it was needed. The National Park Service continued to serve as liaison between the various agencies, both in Washington and in the field. It also was responsible for the preparation of estimates and justifications for the funds needed to carry out the salvage program. Valuable assistance in numerous ways was provided by the commanding officer at Fort Benning in Georgia while studies were being made in that portion of the Walter F. George

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Reservoir basin which is within the boundaries of the Fort Benning Reservation. Various local clubs and groups of citizens, both in Alabama and Georgia, the Georgia Historical Commission, and the University of Georgia assisted the leader of the River Basin Surveys party while he was working along the Chattahoochee River. In the Missouri Basin Project engineers and personnel from the Corps of Engineers were very helpful in carrying out activities in that area. Furthermore, the Corps of Engineers and the Missouri Basin Project of the River Basin Surveys cooperated in the preparation of small informative pamphlets telling about various reservoirs along the Missouri River. The pamphlets were published by the Corps of Engineers and are being distributed to visitors at various reservoir installations.

General direction and supervision of the program were continued by the main office in Washington. The field headquarters and laboratory at Lincoln, Nebr., was in direct charge of the work in the Missouri Basin. The activities along the Chattahoochee River and in southern Virginia were supervised by the Washington office.

Washington office.—The main headquarters of the River Basin Surveys in the Bureau of American Ethnology continued under the direction of Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., throughout the year. Carl F. Miller and Harold A. Huscher, archeologists, were based at that office. Mr. Miller spent a major portion of the year in the Washington office working on materials and data he had collected during previous seasons in the field. He also corrected the final page proofs for his report on the investigations made at the James H. Kerr Reservoir on the Roanoke River in southern Virginia. He made a number of talks before schools and civic organizations in the metropolitan area of Washington and spoke before the Archeological Society of Delaware at Wilmington. In October he attended the sessions of the Eastern States Archeological Federation at Williamsburg, Va. He identified numerous artifacts from the southeastern archeological area for collectors who either sent them to the office or brought them in person and furnished information for replies to letters inquiring about archeological problems. On April 3 at Rocky Mount, Va., he began an archeological reconnaissance of the Smith Mountain Project of the Appalachian Power Co. He completed that assignment and returned to Washington on May 11. He then prepared a report on the results of his survey, recommending a series of excavations for the two reservoir areas included in the project. On June 11 he left Washington for Lincoln, Nebr., to take charge of one of the Missouri Basin field parties. His activities during the remainder of the fiscal year are covered in the Missouri Basin portion of this report.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Mr. Huscher was in the Washing-

ton office working on records and collections from the previous field season. Early in August he established headquarters at Eufaula, Ala., for a series of archeological studies in the Walter F. George Reservoir basin on the Chattahoochee River. Because of unfavorable weather conditions, he ended his field activities there at the end of December. In November he participated in the sessions of the Conference for Plains Archeology, at Lawton, Okla., and on December 1 and 2 in the Southeastern Archeological Conference held at Ocmulgee National Monument at Macon, Ga. After his return to Washington, Mr. Huscher devoted his time to the study of data and materials which he had collected during the previous months along the Chattahoochee River. At the end of May he again returned to the Walter F. George Reservoir area, Alabama-Georgia, and resumed his investigations of archeological sites to be flooded by the rising waters of the reservoir. He completed his field activities at the end of June.

Alabama-Georgia.—During the period from August 4 to December 30, a series of investigations was made in the Walter F. George Reservoir basin on the Chattahoochee River by a party under the direction of Harold A. Huscher. They spent the first 2 weeks of the field season checking a series of public-use areas laid out at regular intervals on both sides of the Chattahoochee River from Columbia, Ala., north to the Fort Benning area. Between the Fort Benning Reservation and Columbus, Ga., a series of harbor developments is contemplated, and a further check of sites was made at that location. The party found that the recreation-area program would involve four important sites on the Alabama side of the river and one on the Georgia side. Original plans had called for virtual destruction of the great Rood's Landing mound site on the Georgia side, but as a result of conferences with the representatives of the Corps of Engineers the roads contemplated were shifted so that they would completely miss the mounds and adjacent archeological manifestations. The new plans also provided for the development of the central plaza of the site as a grassed lawn area. This particular site is significant because it was an important ceremonial center which contained eight mounds.

Following the study of the public-use area the crew was enlarged and the remainder of the field season was devoted to an examination of 24 additional sites. Collections were made from 21 of them, 9 of which had not previously been listed. Actual excavations were made at eight sites, of which the two mounds south of Georgetown, Ga., were worked most extensively. In every place where digging was done, four or more squares were excavated. Each square is 10′ x 10′ in area and each was excavated in 6″ levels, the material from them being put through power screens. This made possible

much more progress than would have been the case had the usual hand methods been used throughout.

The mound sites were particularly important because they contained considerable new information pertaining to several cultural periods in the region. One of them, known as the Cool Branch Mound site, proved to be an unusually fine example of a large burial mound with accompanying village, surrounded by a palisade. The large mound was in the approximate center and the walls were constructed to conform to its orientation. The enclosure was rectilinear, measuring about 700 feet on the side, with 10-foot-square bastions or towers spaced about 115 feet apart. The data obtained indicate that this village conformed quite closely to those which occupied the Gordon sites in Tennessee, the New Madrid sites, Aztalan in Wisconsin, and even the Huff and Black Partizan sites in the middle Missouri Valley. Furthermore, the findings agree closely with the description of the town of Mauvila in Alabama which the Spaniards destroyed in 1540. The village may well have been occupied at the time of the first penetration of the Spaniards, but it apparently was abandoned and fell into ruin before the Indians had contact with the Europeans, because no materials of European manufacture were recovered during the course of the excavations. The other locations consisted in the main of former villages, and they yielded specimens representative of all the cultural periods from Early Archaic to Early Historic Creek. The data obtained from them will assist materially in developing the aboriginal history of that area.

In the last week in April Mr. Huscher resumed his activities in the Walter F. George area. During most of May he continued further excavations at the Cool Branch site, gathering data on the burial pit which lay beneath the main mound and further information about the palisade walls and general village features. Attention was then turned to an examination of nine sites, one of which had not previously been recorded. Actual excavations were conducted at six of the sites. In view of the limited time available, only three excavation squares were dug at most of them, although in one or two cases an additional square was opened. Two of the sites have particular significance. One of them on the Alabama side of the river in the Fort Benning area is presumed to be the location of the last town occupied by the Yuchi in that area. It has not definitely been identified as to name, but the information from it should help to throw considerable light on the length of time that tribe was living that far north along the Chattahoochee River after having been driven from their Tennessee and Savannah River locations. The second site is on the opposite side of the river in Georgia and may well represent an extension or continuation of the Yuchi village in Alabama.

Trade materials are present in the deposits at both locations. Those on the Georgia side, however, are much less numerous than those on the Alabama side and may indicate an earlier abandonment of that part of the village. There is close similarity between the specimens from both sites. The Georgia site actually may represent the location of one of the towns called Hlekatchka and also seems to be the most promising location for the original Captain Ellich's (Yuchi) town which was settled in the early 18th century. If it was Hlekatchka, the latter is reported to have been destroyed in 1814. Excavations on the site produced large quantities of debris indicating the burning of a house or houses, possibly the entire village, which supports the idea that it may have been that particular village. It is unfortunate that time and funds did not permit further and more extensive excavations on both sides of the river. The other sites which were tested during June contributed still more information pertaining to several aboriginal periods in the Chattahoochee Valley.

Missouri Basin.—For the sixteenth consecutive year the Missouri Basin Project continued to operate from the field headquarters and laboratory in Lincoln, Nebr. Dr. Robert L. Stephenson served as chief of the project throughout the year. Activities included surveys, excavations, analyses of materials, and reporting on results. During the summer months the work consisted mainly of excavations. Analyses and preparation of reports received the major attention throughout the rest of the year. The chronology program, begun in January 1958, was especially emphasized.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the permanent staff, in addition to the chief, consisted of three archeologists, one administrative assistant, one administrative clerk, one secretary, one scientific illustrator, one photographer, and four museum aides. On the temporary staff were two assistant archeologists, one cook, and 25 field crewmen. At the end of the year there were five archeologists in addition to the chief, one administrative assistant, one administrative clerk, one secretary, one clerk typist, one scientific illustrator, one photographer, and four museum aides on the permanent staff. The temporary staff included 4 archeologists, 5 field assistants, 3 cooks, and 83 field crewmen.

During the year there were 19 Smithsonian River Basin Surveys field parties at work in the Missouri Basin. Two of these were operating in the Oahe Reservoir area and two in the Big Bend Reservoir area of South Dakota during July and August. One small party investigated the Salt-Wahoo Watershed area in Nebraska in April; one party conducted surveys and excavations in the Pony Creek Watershed area in Iowa in May; a small party visited the Fort Sully Site in the Oahe Reservoir area in May; a survey of the

Arcadia Reservoir area in Nebraska was also made in May; during June one party was at work in the Tuttle Creek Reservoir area in Kansas, one in the Missouri Breaks area of Montana, two in the Yellowtail Reservoir area of Montana and Wyoming, four in the Oahe Reservoir area of South Dakota, and three in the Big Bend Reservoir area of South Dakota.

Other field work in the Missouri Basin included 12 parties from State institutions operating under agreements with the National Park Service and in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution in the Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program.

Appropriated funds for this fiscal year were materially increased over the previous 2 years, thus permitting a substantial increase in the amount of salvage that could be accomplished. Most of this new activity came at the end of the fiscal year since the field season at the beginning was nearly completed before the new money became available. The field parties at work at the start of the year were conducting intensive excavations of key sites. Toward the end of the year, when the 1962 field season began, crews were engaged in intensive surveys of new areas, sampling of large numbers of sites in other areas, and carrying on intensive excavations at a series of key sites in several reservoir basins.

At the beginning of the year Robert W. Neuman, assisted by William G. Buckles, was directing a crew of 10 Indian laborers excavating a series of 8 prehistoric burial mounds near the Big Bend Dam in central South Dakota. Having begun work on June 7 of the previous fiscal year, this party continued in the field until September 8. Three low, dome-shaped, earthen mounds were excavated at the Sitting Crow site (39BF225).[1] The mounds, ranging from 2 feet in height and 50 feet in diameter to nearly twice that size, contained 10 intrusive historic interments representing at least 3 types of burials. These were primary burials in wooden coffins, primary burials in pits, and a secondary bundle burial. Some of the coffin burials were associated with grave posts and were scattered, singly, while others were associated with the pit burials within a circular enclosure of vertical posts. Glass, metal, wood, stone, leather, and fabric grave goods were recovered from this historic component. The burial mound complex proper was represented by single and multiple secondary burials. These remains were found scattered about on the mound floor or sometimes deposited in shallow, sub-

[1] Site designations used by the River Basin Surveys are trinomial in character, consisting of symbols for State, county, and site. The State is indicated by the first number, according to the numerical position of the State name in an alphabetical list of the United States; thus, for example, 32 indicates North Dakota, 39 indicates South Dakota. Counties are designated by a two-letter abbreviation; for example, ME for Mercer County, MN for Mountrail County, etc. The final number refers to the specific site within the indicated State and county.

mound pits. Artifact associations consist of small, triangular, side-notched points, end scrapers, marine and fresh-water shell beads, and a bipointed copper awl.

Four mounds were excavated at the Side Hill site (39BF223). The burial mound component there was essentially the same as at the Sitting Crow site, but in addition there was evidence of cremation in association with Truman Plain Rim pottery.

Only one mound was excavated at the Old Quarry site (39BF234). It was found to contain a portion of a wooden log, a bison skull, and concentrations of hematite on the mound floor. Two large, subfloor pits were located near the mound center and each contained secondary burials of seven to nine individuals. A single artifact, a large undiagnostic body sherd, was recovered from one pit. A bison skull also was found in the same pit.

While testing below the mounds at the Sitting Crow and Side Hill sites, two, and possibly three, stratified, lithic components were located. The deepest component was indicated by a zone of charcoal-stained soil containing stone chips. The intermediate component was in a light-colored soil zone and contained thin, triangular points with concave bases, end scrapers, knives, worked and unworked chips, bison bone fragments, and shallow basin-shaped firepits. The uppermost lithic component is typologically similar to the McKean complex represented at various sites in western South Dakota and eastern Wyoming.

During the last week of the field season, all the 46 mounds between Fort Thompson and Campbell Creek were mapped. They range from 25 to 80 feet in diameter and from 1 to 4 feet in height. The tumuli sometimes occur singly and in other instances are in groups.

The second Smithsonian Institution field party at work at the beginning of the year was directed by Dr. Warren W. Caldwell, assisted by Richard E. Jensen. With a crew of 11 men, they had begun work on June 13 of the preceding year and continued through August 22. The entire time was devoted to excavations at the Pretty Head site (39LM232). This site is situated on the right bank of the Missouri River in the lower portion of the Big Bend Reservoir area. Two houses were completely excavated, a third was excavated except for the heavy fill marking one corner, two midden areas were extensively tested, a defensive moat was sectioned in several places, and the old occupation surface between two houses was cleared.

The site is roughly a rectangular area of hillocks and depressions capping the riverward edge of Terrace 1, which stands about 60 feet above the summer stage of the Missouri River. A number of oval depressions were arranged in irregular rows paralleling the cutbank of the river. These proved to be the remains of houses, although

the orientation was not consistent and the village pattern was by no means as regular as had been anticipated. The village had only one extended occupation. It appears that the houses had been arranged in streets or blocks but subsequent growth was haphazard and unplanned. There is further support of this view in relation to the defensive features of the village. The entire occupation area is mantled by midden debris and wind-blown silts to such an extent that the moat was completely obscured. At least one late house (Feature 7) was built athwart the moat, which was already filled with refuse and could have had but little usefulness for defensive purposes. Feature 7 was smaller and less complex than the other houses.

Mantling all the houses were several soil zones, the earliest of which was particularly evident. It is tempting to equate this with a severe drought in the Central Plains during the last quarter of the 13th century. Drought conditions may well have been a disruptive factor that brought progressive changes and collapse to this village. The houses excavated (Features 2, 4, and 7) were uniformly of the long rectangular type but differed in details. All were deep, with floors excavated 2 to 3 feet below the old occupation surface, which in turn was 2 to 4 feet below the present surface. In each the floor had been painted with a red, mineral paint and in Feature 4 there were two such painted floors separated by 0.2 foot of sterile fill. The entrance to each house was a wide ramp from the old surface to the floor. In Feature 4, the ramp led across a wide platform and ended in a low step. On either side of the ramp was a narrow trench that continued across the front of the trench, separating it from the house proper. There was a similar trench in Feature 2.

A large number of bell-shaped cache pits were found beneath the floor of Feature 2, but not in the other houses. Features 2 and 4 contained much bison bone, particularly skulls, lying on the floor and within the mantling fill. They were notably absent from Feature 7, suggesting a change in cultural emphasis or perhaps in local ecology. In each house the firepit was located on the centerline just inside the inner end of the ramp. Superstructures of all three houses were nearly identical. Posts 2 or 3 feet apart were set at the base of the wall excavation and, except for the entrance, continued around the entire perimeter. Central posts were absent but were replaced by roof supports in two rows, each a short distance from the centerline.

A large area between Features 2 and 4 was cleared to the old surface and two thick midden deposits were trenched. The defensive moat was located and sectioned in six places, tracing it through Feature 7 and around a bastioned corner. Uniformly the moat was 3 to 5 feet deep with a maximum width of 10 feet. The accompanying stockade was not discernible. Artifacts were abundant in the midden

1. Smithsonian River Basin Surveys crew excavating two burial pits at the Old Quarry Mound, Big Bend Reservoir, South Dakota. These pits contained bones of both infants and adults.

2. Smithsonian River Basin Surveys crew skimming the floor of a long, rectangular house following dragline pass at the Pretty Head site, Big Bend Reservoir. The dragline was found very effective in moving large amounts of overburden.

1. Long, rectangular house excavated at the Pretty Head site. Crewman is sitting in the remnant of a ditch that extended the length of the house. The floor of the house, except where disturbed by the ditch, was covered with a deposit of red ocher. River Basin Surveys.

2. Aerial view of the Potts Village, Oahe Reservoir, South Dakota. The Missouri River is in the background. At maximum pool elevation the Oahe Reservoir will be about 15 feet above this site. The excavations outlined in the fortified area indicate the house structure within it. River Basin Surveys.

areas and the house fill. Pottery was mainly of the Foreman types, but there was also much Over Focus pottery. Probably the cultural position of the site is intermediate between the Monroe-Anderson Foci, where Foreman Ware is frequent, and the Over Focus. Nonceramic artifacts were not distinctive, but a fragment of copper and a long bone object resembling an arctic snow beater are notable. These two objects suggest trade with the north, and the architecture of the houses is remarkably similar to certain examples reported for the northern Plateau. It seems suggestive that the Early Village people of the Plains may have cultural ties not hitherto recognized.

The third Smithsonian field party at work at the beginning of the year was directed by Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, assisted by Lee G. Madison. With a crew of 10 men they had begun excavations on June 19 of the previous year and continued work through August 31. Most of the season was spent on excavations at the Potts Village site (39CO19) on the right bank of the Missouri River, just south of Mobridge, S. Dak., in the Oahe Reservoir area. All or parts of seven houses were excavated, the fortification ditch was tested in several places, middens and cache pits were sampled, the entire stockade was uncovered, and the single loop bastion and two bastioned entrances were completely excavated.

This is the site of an early La Roche village that probably dates from about the late 15th or early to middle 16th century. It is entirely precontact, and no items of White origin were found in any part of the excavations. The site consisted of the remains of about 30 circular earthlodges, grouped in a long, oval area along the edge of the second terrace above the Missouri River. Within the village 11 houses, including a large ceremonial lodge, were encircled by a deep, narrow fortification ditch and palisade. The ditch was 6 to 8 feet in depth and 10 to 20 feet wide. The palisade was composed of upright cedar, cottonwood, and oak posts set close together. A single large loop bastion protected the north and west sides of the fortified area and a steep bank protected the east and southeast sides (toward the river).

Architectural details of the entrances to these fortified villages along the Missouri River have not previously been determined. On the basis of some evidence, simple overlapping lines of stockade posts with a passageway between have been presumed. At the Potts site two examples of a very distinctive entrance were clearly defined. In this type of entrance the stockade line curved outward and then back in toward the center of the fortified area to form a small loop bastion about 10 feet in diameter, but with one side forming a straight line of posts extending some 10 to 15 feet into the village. Parallel to the straight line of posts was another similar line about 4 feet from it

that extended outward from the fortified area and curved around to form a small loop bastion about 8 feet in diameter and then recurve back to join the regular line of the palisade posts. Thus the entrance consisted of two small, loop bastions with a narrow passageway between them that ran some 10 feet back into the fortified area. Opposite the narrow passageway was a ramp across the fortification ditch. One entrance was to the north, the other to the south.

Outside the fortified area the two houses that were partially excavated appeared of the same structural type and artifact content as those that were within the fort. The architecture was of the four center post pattern with widely spaced wall posts, leaner posts, and short entrances, forming a circular earthlodge of some 28 to 45 feet in diameter. Artifacts from the site include abundant pottery, bone, stone, and shell objects. The pottery is unusually homogeneous and well within the earliest of the La Roche tradition. Elaborate or spectacular objects were almost entirely lacking, although a few shell ornaments and catlinite pipes were recovered.

One week was spent in August by this party in excavating a portion of the Blue Blanket Island site (39WW9), located on an island in the Missouri River just north of the Potts Village site. This was a late village of circular earthlodges encircled by a wide, shallow fortification ditch and palisade. The palisade formed a nearly circular pattern enclosing less than 20 houses with no evidence of houses outside it. The ditch was but 2 or 3 feet deep and 20 to 25 feet wide. Half of one house was excavated, the ditch and palisade were sampled in several places, and a dozen random test squares were dug.

Stockade posts as well as outer wall posts of the house were split timbers set close together with the bark side in. Burning caused good preservation of the structural features. Inside the row of split wall timbers of the house were large, whole support posts spaced every 6 or 7 feet to form main roof and wall supports. The four main center posts were large, whole posts. The entrance was short but unusually well made. Pottery and other artifacts were not abundant but metal objects were present. The village apparently is one of those viewed by Lewis and Clark as a recent ruin in 1804, and probably dates from the last quarter of the 18th century until about 1802 or 1803. Access to the site each day was by motorboat from the right bank of the river near the Potts Village site.

The fourth Smithsonian field party at work during the early part of the fiscal year consisted of a crew of four men directed by Dr. William M. Bass. They worked from August 7 to 18 and excavated 40 burials from the Sully site (39SL4), some 19 miles northwest of Pierre, S. Dak., on the left bank of the Missouri River. Dr. Bass spent two previous seasons on burial excavations at that site and has

recovered a total of 264 interments there. It was thought that the brief stay during the 1961 season would exhaust the burial area and give a good statistical sample of a single population. However, it became evident that more burials are to be found there and plans were made to continue the work in the 1962 season. The Sully site unquestionably offers a better opportunity than any other to obtain a really meaningful sample of the protohistoric Arikara physical types in the Missouri Basin. Numerous artifacts were recovered with the burials. They include catlinite pipes, wooden pipe stems, a whole pottery vessel, glass and copper beads, woven mats, and bone tools.

The 1962 field season began early this year with a brief survey of the area to be flooded by the several proposed small reservoirs in the Salt-Wahoo Drainage Basin in Lancaster and Seward Counties, southeastern Nebraska. Robert W. Neuman, assisted by Lionel A. Brown and John W. Garrett, the latter a member of the staff of the Nebraska State Historical Society, spent April 5 and 6 investigating the areas designated as Dams 4, 8, 13, and 17. This initial survey revealed nothing of archeological interest in proposed flood areas of these four reservoirs. Construction activities at these dams should be watched, however, when the time comes for building the dams, as buried sites of the Archaic and Woodland periods might then be discovered.

The second Missouri Basin Project field party for the new season began work in the Pony Creek Drainage area of Mills County, southwestern Iowa, on May 1. There the Soil Conservation Service is building a series of small reservoirs and terracing large areas as protection against erosion. Lionel A. Brown, assisted first by Wilfred M. Husted, and later by Lee G. Madison, made an intensive survey of the area in immediate danger of destruction, and then with a crew of 3 men tested 7 of the 16 sites located. They completed the season's work on May 25. One house was excavated in each of three sites, 13ML205, 13ML206, and 13ML216. Extensive tests were made in sites 13ML201, 13ML204, 13ML208, and 13ML215. This party recommended further investigations in all of the sites, 13ML201 through 13ML216 except 13ML201, 13ML213, 13ML214, and 13ML215, which will either be out of danger of damage from construction or have no promise of yielding useful archeological information. The houses excavated were square to rectangular in shape and provided artifacts suggestive of the Aksarben Aspect and related materials.

The third field party, consisting of G. Hubert Smith and Jerry L. Livingston, visited the historic site of Fort Sully (39SL45) in Sully County, north of Pierre, S. Dak., during the period of May 15–18 for the purpose of making a topographic map of the site, but heavy rains made this impossible.

The fourth party, Smith and Livingston, made a survey of the area to be flooded by the Arcadia Dam in Custer County, Nebr., on May 19 and 20. One site, 25CU202, was located within the reservoir area, but it appeared to be of little archeological value.

On June 12, the fifth and sixth Missouri Basin field parties left for the field. Party No. 5, directed by Robert W. Neuman and assisted by John J. Hoffman and a crew of 10, began work on the early circular house village known as the Mostad site (39DW234) and by the end of the year was well along on the excavation of the fortification system of that site. Party No. 6, also directed by Neuman but assisted by James J. Stanek and a crew of 10, began work on the 2 burial mounds at the Swift Bird site (39DW233). By the end of the year this party had cleared a large part of one mound and was excavating the burial chamber within it. Both sites are on the right bank of the Missouri River some 8 miles south of Mobridge, in Dewey County, S. Dak., and will be in the bank-slumping area of the Oahe Reservoir. The two parties were camped together in the area between the two sites.

The seventh and eighth Missouri Basin Project field parties left for the field on June 7. Party No. 7, directed by Dr. Warren W. Caldwell and assisted by Richard T. Jensen and a crew of 11, began work on the Langdeau site (39LM209) in the neck of the Big Bend in the Big Bend Reservoir just above Lower Brule, Lyman County, S. Dak. By the end of the year this crew was well along with the excavation of three houses of long-rectangular pattern. Party No. 8, also directed by Dr. Caldwell but assisted by Richard E. Carter and a crew of nine, began work on site 39LM2, overlooking Medicine Creek, near the neck of the Big Bend in the Big Bend Reservoir, some 8 miles above Lower Brule, Lyman County, S. Dak. By the end of the year this crew had completed the excavation of one circular house but was finding evidence of an earlier occupation of the long-rectangular house period. These two parties were camped together at the Crazy Bull School House near Lower Brule.

The ninth Missouri Basin Project field party, under the direction of G. Hubert Smith assisted by Lee G. Madison and a crew of eight, left for the field on June 12. Based in Pierre, S. Dak., this crew at the end of the fiscal year was making progress on the excavations at the historic site of Fort George (39ST202) some 15 miles downstream from Pierre in Stanley County, in the area to be flooded by the Big Bend Reservoir. Prehistoric occupations lie beneath the historic fur trading post at that site and both historic and prehistoric components were being excavated.

The tenth Missouri Basin Project field party, directed by Dr. William M. Bass and assisted by Jon Muller and a crew of six, left Lin-

coln on June 7. Also based in Pierre with the Smith party, this crew, with the aid of heavy equipment, by the end of the year had excavated approximately 89 burials from a new area at the Sully site (39SL4) some 23 miles upriver from Pierre in Sully County. The rising waters of the Oahe Reservoir were beginning to encroach upon the site at that time. So far over 350 burials have been recovered from this one protohistoric Arikara site.

The eleventh Missouri Basin Project field party, directed by Dr. Alfred W. Bowers, assisted by William B. Colvin and a crew of 10, left for the field on June 14. Based in Mobridge, S. Dak., this party began excavating at the two adjacent sites, 39CO14 and 39CO34, at the mouth of the Grand River in Carson County. These sites are in the bank-slumping area of the Oahe Reservoir and were substituted for others that had become unavailable for excavation owing to impoundment of Oahe Reservoir waters. By the end of the year tests in middens, excavations of lodges, and samples of the fortification system were progressing well.

The twelfth field party, not scheduled to begin work until early in the following fiscal year, was to go to the Big Bend Reservoir.

The thirteenth Missouri Basin field party, directed by Lionel A. Brown with a crew of five, left for the field on June 13, and after a tortuous trip by pack train down Black Canyon into the Big Horn Canyon made camp at the confluence of the two canyons. The group began excavation of site 24BH215, adjacent to the party camp, in the bottom of the Big Horn Canyon some 6 miles upstream from the location of the Yellowtail Dam, Big Horn County, Mont. The site proved to be a large camping area and a few projectile points and potsherds had been recovered by the end of the year.

Party No. 14 also left for the field on June 13. It consisted of Wilfred M. Husted with a crew of five. The party established camp near the upper end of the Horseshoe Bend of the Big Horn River in Big Horn County, Wyo., in the upper reaches of the Yellowtail Reservoir area. They tested one site and partially excavated another but the terrain proved to be so rough that work without a boat was impractical. At the end of the year the men were making intensive foot surveys of that end of the canyon. There were prospects of obtaining a boat so that excavations could be resumed early in the coming fiscal year.

Party No. 15 left for the field on June 13 with Oscar L. Mallory in charge of a crew of three. This group began an archeological survey along the Missouri River between Fort Benton, Mont., and the upper reaches of the Fort Peck Reservoir. This is known as the Missouri Breaks area. Beginning near Fort Benton, the party had surveyed some 20 miles of the area by the end of the fiscal year and had located 19 sites, mostly tipi sites and rock cairns.

The sixteenth Missouri Basin Project field party, directed by Carl F. Miller, with a crew of nine, left for the field on June 15 and established headquarters in the town of Blue Rapids, Kans. By the end of the year this party had examined three of the sites in the upper reaches of the Tuttle Creek Reservoir in Marshall County, northeastern Kansas, and had begun testing one of them (14MH70).

Cooperating institutions working in the Missouri River Basin at the beginning of the fiscal year included six field parties, representing five State agencies in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, and Missouri. Dr. Preston Holder, with a crew of students from the University of Nebraska, completed work during July on the Leavenworth site (39CO9), 10 miles north of Mobridge, S. Dak., in the Oahe Reservoir area. Dr. Carl H. Chapman and a crew from the University of Missouri continued the survey and testing of sites in the Kaysinger Bluff Reservoir area on the Osage River in west-central Missouri during the period July to September. In addition, Chapman had a University of Missouri crew at work on the survey of the Stockton Reservoir in a branch of the Osage River in Cedar and Dade Counties, Mo. Thomas A. Witty with a group from the Kansas State Historical Society was excavating the Woods site (14CY30) and testing several other sites in the Milford Reservoir area on the Republican River in Geary County, Kans. Roger T. Grange and a crew from the Nebraska State Historical Society was at work in the Red Willow Reservoir basin in Frontier County, southwestern Nebraska. This reservoir is nearly completed and by the end of this field season will begin to fill. Dr. Preston Holder, assisted by Dr. Emily Blasingham and a crew of students from the University of Nebraska, was at work on excavation, testing, and survey of sites in the Norton Reservoir area of northwestern Kansas. Dr. Carlyle S. Smith, assisted by Walter Birkby and a crew of students from the University of Kansas, began work in June excavating two key sites and testing several others in the Melvern Reservoir area in Osage County, east-central Kansas. Dr. Carl H. Chapman and a crew from the University of Missouri were continuing the survey and testing of sites in the Kaysinger Bluff Reservoir area in west-central Missouri and, with a second crew, was at work sampling sites in the Stockton Reservoir area in Cedar and Dade Counties, Mo. All the cooperating institution parties mentioned above were operating under agreements with the National Park Service and cooperating with the Smithsonian Institution in the Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program.

During the time that the Missouri Basin Project archeologists were not in the field, they were engaged in analyses of their materials and in laboratory and library research. They also prepared manuscripts of technical reports and wrote articles and papers of a more popular nature.

The Missouri Basin Chronology Program by the end of the year had been in operation 3½ years, having been begun by archeologists of the Missouri Basin Project in January 1958. Cooperation and continued participation by most of the archeologists in the Plains area have been most encouraging. Especial emphasis last year was on the dendrochronological section of the program, particularly the master chart for the Fort Thompson-to-Cheyenne River area. During the fiscal year many wood samples from prehistoric houses were matched to this chart and considerable effort was devoted to the refinement of the laboratory techniques of tree-ring study being used in the Lincoln office. To this end additional equipment was purchased, such as microscopes, a De Rouen Dendrochronograph, a power sander, and an increment borer. Also, consultations and advice were sought from the staff of the laboratory of tree-ring studies at the University of Arizona, and much assistance was obtained from these discussions.

The carbon-14 section of the Chronology Program received major attention throughout the year. Seven additional dates were obtained from charcoal samples submitted to the University of Michigan Memorial Phoenix Laboratory. In addition to this source of C–14 dates, an agreement was entered into between the Chronology Program and Isotopes Incorporated, of Westwood, N.J., under the direction of Milton Trautman, to date a series of charcoal specimens. The agreement with Isotopes Incorporated has resulted in 19 dates so far derived from the Missouri Basin Chronology Program.

The laboratory and office staff spent its full effort during the year in processing specimen materials for study, photographing and illustrating specimens, preparing specimen records, and typing, filing, and illustrating record and manuscript materials. The accomplishments of the laboratory and office staff are listed in tables 1 and 2.

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, chief, when not in charge of field parties, devoted a large part of his time to management of the over-all Missouri Basin Project. His individual archeological research and report writing were minimal during the year, but he made some further progress on the monograph reporting the "Archeological Investigations in the Whitney Reservoir, Texas" and on the analyses of specimens from the Sully site (39SL4) in the Oahe Reservoir. Throughout the year he continued to serve as chairman of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program, as assistant editor of "Notes and News in the Plains Area" for *American Antiquity*, and as associate editor of the *Plains Anthropologist*. At the 19th Plains Conference for Archeology, held in Lawton, Okla., on Thanksgiving weekend, he served as chairman of the session on "Salvage Archeology in the Plains" and presented a paper on "Three Smithsonian Salvage Sites" and also one on "Historic Montana Burials."

Dr. Stephenson attended the meeting of the "Committee for the

Recovery of Archeological Remains" held in Washington, D.C., on February 8–9 and reported on the Missouri Basin Project activities of the past 2 years and the prospects for the coming year. He attended the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences in Lincoln on April 13. During the period April 15–22 he was in Austin, Tex., serving as technical adviser and making studio sequences for a motion picture on salvage archeology in the Plains area. From April 28 to May 8 he attended the Society for American Archeology annual meeting at Tucson, Ariz., where he presented a paper on "Administrative Problems of the River Basin Surveys." While in Tucson he conferred with the staff of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research and of the Geochronology Laboratory of the University of Arizona. During the year he wrote several book reviews for scientific journals and gave talks to various local civic organizations. Among the latter was the Omaha, Nebr., Kiwanis Club meeting to honor Dr. Ahmed Fakhry and the Tutankhamun exhibit at Joslyn Art Museum on May 9, and the meeting of the planning committee for the Heartland Exhibit at the New York World's Fair in 1964–65, held in Omaha on May 17. From June 17 to 24 he visited the field parties in Montana and at the end of the year was back in the Lincoln office.

Lionel A. Brown, archeologist, joined the staff on April 2 and spent the ensuing month in the Lincoln office learning field and laboratory procedures and preparing for the summer's field work. He was in the field from May 1 to 25 conducting surveys and excavations in the Pony Creek Drainage area of southwestern Iowa. On June 13 he again left for the field, where at the end of the year he was excavating in the Yellowtail Reservoir in Montana.

Dr. Warren W. Caldwell, archeologist, when not in charge of field parties, devoted most of his time to analyses of specimen materials he had recovered from salvage excavations in previous years. He completed two drafts of a monograph entitled "Archeological Investigations at the Black Partizan site (39LM218), Big Bend Reservoir, South Dakota," and that is now ready for final revision. He continued sporadic work on the revision of his manuscript "The Archeology of Wakemap," wrote several reviews for various scientific journals, and had the following three technical articles and one monograph published: "Archeological Excavations at the Coralville Reservoir, Iowa," published in Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 179, River Basin Surveys Paper No. 22, 1961; "Tree Ring Investigations in Central South Dakota," published in abstract in the Proceedings of the 72d Meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, 1962; "Tree Ring Dating and the Village Cultures of South Dakota," published in *Progress* of the Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee, 1962; and "The Missouri Basin Chronology Program, Statement No. 3," published by offset in the Missouri Basin Project office, 1962.

Throughout the year he served as collaborator for the Plains area on *Abstracts of New World Archeology* and prepared abstracts of 10 articles for that publication. In addition, he served as contributing editor for Plains literature and reviews for the *Plains Anthropologist*, and (on annual leave) as part-time assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Nebraska, as well as continuing his position as chairman of the dendrochronology section of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program. On April 14 he attended the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences where he presented a paper entitled "Tree Ring Investigations in Central South Dakota" and served as a panel discussant in a symposium on "Modern Research Methods in the Field of Ethnohistory." He attended the 27th annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology in Tucson, Ariz., on May 3–5, where he participated in a symposium on "Tree Ring Dating" and also conferred with the staff members of the Laboratory of Tree Ring Research and the Geochronology Laboratory at the University of Arizona. At the end of the year he was again engaged in excavating archeological sites in the Big Bend Reservoir area.

Wilfred M. Husted, archeologist, joined the staff on April 16 and spent the rest of that month in the Lincoln office learning field and laboratory procedures and preparing for the summer's field work. During May 1–11 he was in the field with Brown in the Pony Creek Drainage area in Iowa. On June 13, he again left for the field where, at the end of the year, he was excavating in Yellowtail Reservoir area in Wyoming.

Robert W. Neuman, archeologist, when not in the field conducting excavations, was at work analyzing archeological materials he had previously excavated in the Big Bend and Oahe Reservoir areas. He completed one monograph entitled "The Good Soldier Site, Lyman County, South Dakota," which will appear as River Basin Surveys Paper No. 37 in Bulletin 189 of the Bureau of American Ethnology. The major portion of his laboratory research time was devoted to an analysis of data and the development of a trait list for burial mounds in the Middle Missouri and northern Plains areas, the compilation of a report on preceramic horizons in the Fort Thompson vicinity, and an article on check-stamped pottery in the northern and central Plains. Throughout the year he served as chairman of the carbon-14 section of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program. Over the Thanksgiving weekend he attended the Plains Conference for Archeology at Lawton, Okla., where he presented a paper on "The 1961 Missouri Basin Project Field Season" and another on "Historic Indian Burials near Fort Thompson." On April 13 he attended the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences in Lincoln and presented a paper entitled "Check Stamped Pottery on the Central and Northern Plains," which was published in abstract in the proceedings of the meeting.

On May 4–5 he attended and participated in the annual meeting of the Central States Anthropoligical Society in St. Louis. At the end of the year he was again in the field conducting archeological excavations.

G. Hubert Smith, archeologist, was on duty at the first of the year in the Lincoln office continuing work on the comprehensive report of investigations at the site of Like-a-Fishhook Village and Fort Berthold I and II (32ML2), in the Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota. He devoted most of his efforts during the year to this report and had completed most of a first draft of it by the end of the year. During the period July 21–29 he accompanied the chief on a trip to Montana and Wyoming, particularly to consult with Bureau of Reclamation officials in regard to the salvage and preservation of Fort C. F. Smith at the mouth of the Big Horn Canyon in Montana, near the construction area of the Yellowtail Dam. He attended the 19th Plains Conference for Archeology at Lawton, Okla., on Thanksgiving weekend and served as chairman of a session on "Historic Sites Archeology and Ethnography." On April 13 he attended the annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences in Lincoln and participated in a symposium on "Research Methods in Ethnohistory." On May 5 he attended and participated in the annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation held in Omaha, Nebr. Throughout the year he served as chairman of the historic documentation section of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program and as a member of the editorial board of the *Plains Anthropologist.*

During the period of May 15–20 he was in the field visiting the Fort Sully site in the Oahe Reservoir area of central South Dakota and making an archeological survey of the Arcadia Reservoir area in central Nebraska. On June 12 he returned to the field where he was again conducting excavations in the Big Bend Reservoir area at the end of the year.

TABLE 1.—*Specimens processed, July 1, 1961–June 30, 1962*

Reservoir	Number of sites	Catalog numbers assigned	Number of specimens processed
Arcadia	1	5	29
Big Bend	9	2, 435	64, 892
Fort Randall	1	5	8
Lewis and Clark	1	4	20
Oahe	9	1, 971	17, 457
Sites not in a reservoir area	5	325	1, 274
Total	26	4, 745	83, 680

As of June 30, 1962, the Missouri Basin Project had cataloged 1,339,396 specimens from 2,152 numbered sites and 59 collections not assigned site numbers.

Specimens restored: 5 pottery vessel sections.

Specimens donated to the Missouri Basin Project for comparative use:

Thirty-one pot rim sherds representing Fort Rice and Huff wares—State Historical Society of North Dakota, courtesy of W. Raymond Wood.

Thirty-one trade beads—University of Texas, courtesy of Edward B. Jelks.

Three United States Army buttons dating 1850–70—courtesy of S. J. Olsen, Florida Geological Survey.

TABLE 2.—*Record material processed, July 1, 1961–June 20, 1962*

MISSOURI BASIN PROJECT

Reflex copies of records	3,809
Photographic negatives made	1,135
Photographic prints made	3,392
Photographic prints mounted and filed	1,673
Transparencies mounted in glass	564
Kodachrome pictures taken in lab	156
Cartographic tracings and drawings	55
Illustrations	29
Lettering of plates	10
Profiles drawn	33
Plate layouts made for manuscripts	10

Virginia.—An archeological reconnaissance was made during the period from April 3 to May 11 at the Smith Mountain Project on the Roanoke River in southern Virginia. That is an Appalachian Power Co. undertaking and consists of the construction of two dams—Smith Mountain and Leesville—which will provide water for power purposes. The two reservoirs they will form will be located in Bedford, Franklin, and Pittsylvania Counties, Va. The survey was made by Carl F. Miller. His work was greatly facilitated by complete cooperation on the part of personnel of the Appalachian Power Co. and the Nello L. Teer Construction Co. The power company provided a helicopter which made possible a study of the reservoir areas from the air and also the taking of aerial photographs of the more important sites.

Mr. Miller located and recorded 35 sites in the Smith Mountain basin and 17 sites in the Leesville basin. Of the total of 52, only 1 will not be endangered by the inundation of the 2 areas. However, after careful examination of the surfaces and the testing of some sites, Mr. Miller concluded that only four of them merited excavation and detailed study. Three are in the Smith Mountain basin, while the fourth is in the Leesville basin. The sites cover the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods, involving a timespan beginning about 3000 B.C. and lasting to about A.D. 1000. They are significant be-

cause of the fact that they occur upstream from the James H. Kerr Reservoir where extensive archeological studies were made several years ago and, while related to the manifestations present there, they appear to contain some cultural elements which were not found farther downstream. Excavations will be made at Smith Mountain during the next fiscal year.

ARCHIVES

The Bureau archives continued under the custody of Mrs. Margaret C. Blaker, archivist.

Following the death of Dr. John P. Harrington, extensive series of his linguistic and ethnographic notes relating to numerous North American Indian tribes were returned from private storage and deposited with the Bureau through the courtesy of his daughter, Miss Awona W. Harrington. This material is voluminous and has become disarranged during years of storage. To serve as a preliminary guide, a list of the manuscripts, with particular attention to those dealing with Indian languages of California, was prepared by Miss Catherine Callaghan, scientific linguist.

A collection of letters, family records, and photographs from the estate of Matilda Coxe Stevenson, relating mainly to Mrs. Stevenson, although some pertained to her husband, Col. James Stevenson, was received as a gift from Manning Gasch of McLean, Va.

Two copybooks containing Micmac ideograms and an interlinear transcription of the Micmac words written about 1943 by Frank Navin, an Indian of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, were lent by the Rev. Father Placide, O.F.M., Cap., Ristigouche, Quebec, to be microfilmed for the Bureau archives.

A collection of over 4,000 photographic prints relating to North American Indian tribes was transferred from the U.S. National Museum. The prints have been sorted and arranged by cultural area and tribe, but much remains to be done in tracing the original accession data in order to determine actual or terminal dates and other relevant background information.

Forty-two photographs relating to several Hopi pueblos, taken by Miss Margaret Brainard in 1929–31, 1938, and 1950, were donated by her.

Thirty-six color transparencies of North Carolina and Oklahoma Cherokee, taken by Raymond Fogelson in 1960, were donated by him.

Thirty-three photographs of persons of Indian descent living in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Maine, and Quebec, taken by Daniel Kennedy in 1960 and 1961, were donated by him.

Sixteen photographs of Chippewa Indians taken in 1905 at Grand Marais and Grand Portage, Minn., by Frances Densmore before she became affiliated with the Bureau were donated by Eliot Davis,

superintendent of Grand Portage National Monument, Grand Marais, Minn.

Seven photographs of western Indians were lent for copying by Vernon M. Riley of Chino, Calif.

As in previous years the manuscript and photographic collections were consulted by numerous scholars and members of the general public. There were approximately 175 written and personal inquiries about manuscripts, including requests for microfilm copies, and approximately 600 inquiries about and requests for photographic prints. Over 2,450 photographs were prepared and distributed, an increase over last year's figure.

ILLUSTRATIONS

The illustrator devoted most of his time to preparing and completing a variety of tasks in the fields of archeology, anthropology, and ethnology. Work was also prepared for the River Basin Surveys and for several other branches of the Institution.

LIBRARY

A reference librarian was appointed for the Bureau of American Ethnology Library in May 1962, to provide library services for the staffs of the Bureau and other branches of the Smithsonian Institution, and other qualified scholars. Rearrangement of the library's collection has already been completed, and it is planned to organize and maintain the collection so that it will realize its potential usefulness.

In the process of shifting materials, various interesting publications have attracted attention, among them what seems to be the original *Circular in Reference to Degrees of Relationship Among Different Nations* by Lewis Henry Morgan and a good collection of congressional reports pertaining to Indian affairs beginning with the 12th Congress. Several early editions of encyclopedias, dictionaries, and gazetteers have been gathered together and made more accessible for the patrons.

The valuable reprint collection has been organized and an author index made with assistance of summer student employees.

Special emphasis will be placed on the strengthening of this library's collection by filling gaps in important serial runs, reactivating and following up on exchange materials, and the acquisition of important works, both retrospective and current.

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editorial work of the Bureau continued during the year under the immediate direction of Mrs. Eloise B. Edelen. The following publications were issued:

Seventy-eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1960–61. ii+33 pp., 2 pls. 1962.

Bulletin 175. Mohave ethnopsychiatry and suicide: The psychiatric knowledge and the psychic disturbances of an Indian tribe, by George Devereux. vi+586 pp., 10 pls. 1961.

Bulletin 179. River Basin Surveys Papers, Nos. 21–24, Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., editor. xviii+337 pp., 56 pls., 43 figs. 1961.

No. 21. Excavations at Texarkana Reservoir, Sulphur River, Texas, by Edward B. Jelks.

No. 22. Archeological investigations at the Coralville Reservoir, Iowa, by Warren W. Caldwell.

No. 23. The McNary Reservoir: A study in Plateau archeology, by Joel L. Shiner.

No. 24. The Sheep Island site and the Mid-Columbia Valley, by Douglas Osborne, Alan Bryan, and Robert H. Crabtree.

Bulletin 183. Seneca Thanksgiving rituals, by Wallace L. Chafe. iii+302 pp. 1961.

Publications distributed totaled 19,326, as compared with 29,845 for the fiscal year 1961.

COLLECTIONS

The following collections were made by staff members of the River Basin Surveys of the Bureau of American Ethnology and transferred to the permanent collections of the Department of Anthropology, U.S. National Museum:

Acc. Nos.	
236771, 238626, 238627	11,560 miscellaneous stone, bone, and shell archeological specimens from various localities in the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. M. W. Stirling, Dr. A. J. Waring, and Sister Inez Hilger continued as research associates. Dr. John P. Harrington, linguist on the staff of the Bureau from February 20, 1915, until his retirement on April 30, 1954, and later research associate, died on October 21, 1961, in San Diego, Calif., after many months' illness.

Dr. Wallace L. Chafe worked part time during the academic year 1961–62 so that he could teach linguistics in the graduate school at Catholic University of America.

Robert M. Laughlin reported for duty on June 10 as ethnologist specializing in the Middle American area.

The Bureau revised and reissued during the fiscal year the following bibliographies and lists:

SIL–47, rev., 8/61: Selected bibliography on the Battle of the Little Big Horn. 5 pp.

SIL–99, rev., 3/62: Bibliography on American Indian medicine and health. Compiled by William C. Sturtevant. 39 pp.

SIL–65, 3d rev., 3/62: Introductory bibliography on the American Indian. 7 pp.

SIL–53, rev., 4/62: Photographic collections of the Bureau of American Ethnology. 2 pp.

SIL–90, rev., 4/62: Some dealers in second-hand anthropological and government publications. 2 pp.

SIL–50, 4th rev., 6/62: Selected list of portraits of prominent Indians in the collections of the Bureau of American Ethnology. 3 pp.

SIL–81, rev., 6/62: Selected bibliography on stone-chipping methods. 4 pp.

Although the 3,227 letters received in the director's office during the year indicate a decrease from the previous year, the total is well above the average for the past several years. This number, of course, does not include semiofficial letters received by staff members from colleagues and interested individuals. Because the Bureau does not maintain a mailing list for its bibliography series, many college and university librarians write in for complete sets and for information leaflets. About 8,000 informational items were mailed from the main Bureau office in response to requests for such material. The above totals do not include Bureau material and publications sent out by the Editorial and Publications Division. Many lots of specimens were received by mail or brought to the office for identification and for such information as could be provided by Bureau specialists.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR., *Director.*

DR. LEONARD CARMICHAEL,
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

Date Due